

The Herald and News

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1893.

ELBERT H. AUILL, Editor.

ELBERT H. AUILL, Proprietors.
WM. P. HOUSSEAL, Jr.
NEWBERRY, S. C.

A LYNCHING.

On Tuesday night at Denmark, in Barnwell County, a negro by the name of John Peterson was riddled with bullets. He was charged with committing an outrage on a Miss Baxter, a small school girl, of that section. The evidence was not entirely conclusive that they had the right man, but a number had been arrested and some one had to suffer the death penalty. Peterson protested his innocence to the last and as he was dying. He had been brought to Columbia, and had come of his own accord, and asked protection of the Governor, but Governor Tillman decided to let him be carried back to Denmark that the evidence might be taken before Judge Lynch's result. The evidence was taken and as a result the man has been ushered into eternity. If we remember correctly Governor Tillman wanted the Legislature to give him power to remove sheriffs who would permit prisoners in their charge to be lynched, and now he sends a man back to a mob for trial. We do not see how he could have expected other results. It is all right if they have the right man, but as to that there seems to be some doubt, but even then the Governor should have endeavored to have given him a regular trial.

WHO ARE DEMOCRATS?

Our Bachman Chapel correspondent admits that the statement of The Herald and News that a man could not hold one set of principles and still claim to be a member of another party, whose platform of principles was entirely different. That is the way it seems to us. But he undertakes to excuse Messrs. Latimer, Strait and McLaurin on the ground that Mr. Haskell led an independent movement in 1890 and that General Hampton did not vote. The Herald and News did not endorse nor support the Haskell movement, but that has nothing to do with the question at issue. Because that was a mistake does not mean in the least excuse these other gentlemen. General Hampton went to the polls to vote and he had forgotten his registration certificate and the managers would not let him vote without it.

If these gentlemen endorse the principles of the Third party then they are not Democrats, and we are glad that that is the way our friend of Bachman Chapel sees it for it is the only correct way to look at it.

Memorial Day is the 10th of May, which is this year on Wednesday. It was customary to observe the day by decorating the graves of the dead heroes in our cemeteries, and we presume that the custom will be kept up. It should be. This day is also the anniversary of the death of "Stonewall" Jackson.

The weakest thing we have ever seen from Governor Tillman is the statement of his reasons for wanting President Donaldson blacklisted by Mr. Cleveland. He must have felt the weakness of his case when he was writing that letter. The Governor generally writes vigorously but in this case it is weak and has none of the ear remarks of Gov. Tillman's strong rhetoric.

Senator M. C. Butler did not support Col. C. Haskell and after Gov. Tillman was nominated in 1890 voted for him at the general election as the balance of us did.

Great preparations are being made for the opening of the State's great barroom, and the strange part of all this business is that good people who profess to be great advocates of temperance are in favor of the sale of liquor by the State and hope thereby to lessen the burdens of taxation. If that is the result then there must be many buyers and much drinking, otherwise the business will not be a financial success. If it is successful financially where are the benefits to come in a moral way in the lessening of drunkenness and the miseries, and crimes we have heard so much of from advocates of prohibition? Men can buy their pints and half pints and treat and drink as much as ever and if the object of the law is to sell for the profit there is in it, the State will not only be legalizing the business by engaging in it but will have to encourage it. We cannot understand the position of a prohibitionist who favors the Dispensary.

The Commencement season is coming on apace and the young ladies and gentlemen will soon appear upon the stage before the public, and then very soon upon the larger stage of the cold and heartless world to perform their parts in life's drama. For them all the Herald and News wishes a safe and pleasant journey. We will be able, too, to give our readers something else besides politics. It will be a great relief to both readers and editors, for we are heartily sick and tired of the everlasting grind of the political world with all its tricks and such things. A happy and pleasant time to the boy and girl graduates that are soon to step forth upon the great stage of the world. May their pathway be strewn with roses.

Gov. Tillman has given another respite to Wade Haines, the negro boy, convicted of killing Miss Horsely near Columbia, and also to Lavelle, the Charleston wife murderer.

President Cleveland will attend the opening of the World's Fair on the first of May and pull the throttle that will start the machinery in motion. Mrs. Cleveland will not go, but she will touch the button in the White House and the work will be done.

South Carolina has not yet received any appointments, and unless we quit our internal wranglings it is not likely we will receive anything worth having. Not even have any of the State places been filled.

RATHER WEAK.

It would be interesting to know if Governor Tillman gave President Cleveland the same reasons that he gives the alliance for his opposition to Mr. Donaldson. His main reason, it seems, for opposing Mr. Donaldson, is the fact that he went to Chicago and took an active part in favor of the nomination of Mr. Cleveland when the South Carolina Convention had denounced him, and also because Mr. Donaldson as Senator helped to defeat a pet railroad bill of the Governor's. Well, we do not see any good reasons in the Governor's statement to warrant him in asking the President not to appoint him. If he was an original Cleveland man he was and is certainly in sympathy with Mr. Cleveland and that should rather be a recommendation to him. His opposition to a railroad bill that is two years' dead should certainly not disqualify him for Federal appointment.

We are inclined to think that Mr. Donaldson is not quite plain enough or as easily managed as the Governor would like. He is possibly most too independent in thought and action. We admit to disappointment in the Governor's statement of his reasons. We expected that he would furnish better reasons if he gave any at all. They seem to us to be rather of a personal nature. But in another column may be found his letter.

South Carolina has a blue law also. The Herald and News stands corrected in the statement made last week. The following is the law on the observance of the Sabbath. Our attention has been called to it by a member of the Newberry bar, and we copy the law on the subject in full. Here it is:

"Sec. 1631. No tradesman, artificer, workman, laborer, or other person whatever, shall do or exercise any worldly labor, business, or work of his ordinary calling upon the Lord's Day, (commonly called the Sabbath,) or any part thereof, (works of necessity or charity only excepted); and every person being of the age of fifteen years or upwards, offending in the premises, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one dollar.

"Sec. 1632. No person or persons whatsoever shall publicly cry, show forth, or expose to sale, any wares, merchandise, fruits, herbs, goods, or chattels whatsoever, upon the Lord's Day, or any part thereof, upon pain that every person so offending shall forfeit the same goods so cried, or showed forth, or exposed to sale.

"Sec. 1633. No public sports, or pastimes, or bear-baiting, bull-baiting, foot-ball playing, horse-racing, interludes, or common plays, or other games, exercises, sports, or pastimes whatsoever, shall be used on the Lord's Day by any person or persons whatsoever, and every person or persons offending in any of the premises shall forfeit for every offence the sum of one dollar."

The foregoing has been the law of this State ever since 1691 and 1712.

Mr. Steven A. Ryan, the Atlanta merchant prince, who spent a good long time in the jail of that city, is now out and seems to be much of a pugilist. He also seems to keep a scrap book, for the other day, the Atlanta Constitution says, that Mr. Ryan had a call from a shoe drummer, by name McGeough, and when the gentleman began to enquire if Mr. Ryan wanted to buy some shoes, Mr. Ryan began to ask if this gentleman had not been in the habit of making banquet speeches. It seems that about a year or two ago this drummer made a speech in Boston in response to the toast, "The South," and most of the said speech was taken up in abuse of Mr. Ryan. Mr. Ryan remembered the speech and the man also and invited him in the rear of the store, but the drummer did not care to go, whereupon Mr. Ryan proceeded to knock the man down and kept up the amusement for about five rounds, and then led him to the back door and proceeded to show him the street. He did not sell a bill of shoes. It would seem that Mr. Ryan is a good fighter any way you take him.

The railroad cases have been decided and the State loses. The merits of the cases have not yet been reached. The Herald and News advised long ago that the shortest road to an end of this litigation was to take the cases up on their merits and get a decision from the Supreme Court of the United States and that would end the whole matter. We never could see where anything could be gained by all these side issues. If the tax is a legal tax the sooner that can be determined the better; if it is not a legal tax why the sooner we know it the better. Such a decision would end the whole matter. All these side issues are costing the State money and the taxpayers will have to pay it and the case is no nearer ended than it was long ago. Let's see what the cost is: Mr. Samuel Lord \$2,000; Mr. A. B. Jones \$2,000; Mr. Randolph Tucker (one speech) \$2,000; the fines of four Sheriffs (\$500 each) \$2,000; expenses of these Sheriffs at least \$500; expenses of the Attorney-General at least \$500, making a total of \$9,000; and when it is all added possibly \$10,000, and no result.

If Maj. Hamilton has no stronger case against the Dispensary Act than the fact that Speaker Jones altered the bill while it was being passed without the authority of the House we think he had better throw up the sponge and not waste the time of the courts. It is a serious charge he makes and one we do not believe will be sustained by the facts in the case. We do not believe that Mr. Jones would undertake anything of the kind even if he had favored the bill, but the fact is he was opposed to the passage of the bill and voted against it. So much the more reason why he would not undertake to alter its passage. The Herald and News opposed the passage of the bill and we do not now think it a good or a wise law, but we believe in giving it a test, or if it is to be fought let it be done without trying to injure the good name of any one, especially without proof. The bill was no doubt rushed through in too great haste and the defects, if any, should be a lesson against hasty legislation. We feel satisfied that Mr. Jones will be amply able to fully vindicate himself.

On the other hand Maj. Hamilton says the changes have been made and the matter will have to be investigated by the Supreme Court and that body will have to pass upon it.

VICTORY FOR THE RAILROADS.

The Tax Cases Decided Against the State—The Federal Supreme Court Declares the Seizure of the Railroads' Property Unlawful and the Tax Levies Excessive.

[Special to The State.]

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Supreme Court of the United States has passed final judgment upon the South Carolina railroad tax cases, and the decision is against the State authorities. The case came up on the petition of Sheriff Tyler, of Aiken County, for a writ of habeas corpus to release him from imprisonment under the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States, that he be fined \$500 for contempt. He had seized a train on the South Carolina Railroad upon a warrant issued by the State authorities for collection of taxes, which were in controversy. The road was in the hands of a receiver appointed by the United States Court, and he was adjudged guilty of contempt for failing to release the property under the order of the court. He came to the Supreme Court for relief.

Chief Justice Fuller delivered the opinion of the court. After reviewing the history of the case, which is fully known to the public, he said that under the order of the court, the property of the railroad was in the hands of a receiver, and the application of the petitioner must be denied. Continuing he said in substance: "The property in question was in the custody of the Circuit Court in a case within its jurisdiction and protected by an injunction. The power exercised was to protect the property in the custody of the court. No rule is better settled than that, where a court has appointed a receiver, his possession is the possession of the court, for the benefit of the parties to the suit, and cannot be disturbed without the leave of the court; and if any person intentionally interferes with such possession, he necessarily commits a contempt of the court."

Ordinarily the court will not allow its receiver to be sued touching the property in his charge. To this end, instead of issuing an attachment against the petitioner at once for forcibly seizing the rolling stock of this railroad, the court adopted the course of serving him with rule to show cause, and with an order restraining him from interfering with the property.

The general doctrine that property in the possession of a receiver is under the protection of the court is conceded; but it is contended that this rule has no application to the collection of taxes. The maintenance of the system of checks and balances characteristic of our republican institutions requires the co-ordinate departments of government, whether Federal or State, to refrain from any infringement of the independence of each other, and the possession of property by judicial department cannot be arbitrarily encroached upon.

The levy of a tax warrant, like the levy of an ordinary fieri facias, seizes the property to answer the exigency of the writ; but property in the possession of a receiver is already in a sequestration and already held in equitable execution. While the lien for taxes must be recognized and enforced, it is not to be considered a lien against the property of the judicial department. It is the duty of the court to see to it that this is done, and seizure of property against its will is an assumption carrying a contempt on its face.

Chief Justice Fuller then cited former decisions in such cases, which he said were very few. The attempt to seize property in the court by a foreign body is futile and void. He contended: "The inevitable conclusion that this is so, if constitutional principles are to be respected, does not involve interruption in the payment of taxes, but, on the contrary, it makes the immediate duty of the court to recognize the just claims of the authorities for the prescribed contributions to State and municipal revenue; and when a controversy arises as to the legality of the tax claimed, there ought to be no difficulty in adjusting such controversy."

The Courts of the United States have always recognized the importance of leaving the powers of the State in respect to taxation undisturbed. Where the Constitution and laws of the United States are drawn in question, the Courts of the United States must determine the controversy for themselves.

Such was the aspect of this case, proceeded the Chief Justice. The receiver had denied the validity of a distinctive portion of the annual taxes, and under the direction of the court, had proceeded by bill, to test the question in reference to the levy for the previous year. Injunction had been granted, issues made up, and the case stood for final hearing. The alleged illegality existed in the levy for the current year. The receiver paid the undisputed taxes, and upon the fourth of the current year the collectors to compel payment of the balance, brought the controversy point again to the attention of the court in his application for the protection of the property.

The reasonableness of the contention that it would have been wiser in this instance, for the Circuit Court to have directed the receiver to pay these taxes and bring suit at law on the different courts against the county treasurers of as many counties to recover their back, need not be passed upon here.

The jurisdiction exercised by the Circuit Court had no relation to the property in question, and the proceedings before us relate only to its exercise of power in the protection of that property from unauthorized seizure.

The stress of the argument of the petitioner was placed upon the fact that this proceeding is void, because it is a suit against a State and forbidden by the eleventh amendment. But this begs the question.

The petitioner was either in contempt, or he was not. If he was not, he was in the custody of the Circuit Court, and if such possession could not be lawfully interfered with, the petitioner is in contempt.

And, apart from the question of the validity of such legislation, we know of no statute of South Carolina that attempts to empower its officers to seize property in the possession of the judicial department of the State, and thus less in that of the United States.

The levies were, moreover, excessive, and made in large part on property other than that of the defendants, and in such way and in such property as obstructed the operation of the railroad. No leave of court was sought, and it was known, moreover, that the legality of the amount unpaid was disputed by the receiver, and that the bill of lading had been held by the court to be illegal.

The sheriff declined, upon request, to release the property or to yield to the order of the court. Such conduct was not to be tolerated, and the court was possessed of full power to vindicate its dignity and compel respect to its mandates. Its action to that end is not subject to review upon this application.

The petition for the writ of habeas corpus denied.

The same judgment was announced in the cases of Sheriffs Riser and Gaines, who came to the Supreme Court of the United States with Sheriff Tyler, for relief, they having also been adjudged by the Circuit Court to be guilty of contempt in levying upon the property of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, by order of Governor Tillman.

The rendering of the decision attracted the greatest attention, as it fixed once and for all the limited power of the executive when it clashes with the judiciary, whether of Federal or State. The court room was crowded, chiefly by members of the bar, many of whom came from Philadelphia and New York.

GOV. TILLMAN'S ANSWER.

Reasons for Blacklisting President Donaldson—He Says Donaldson is a Traitor to the Reform Party and He Wants to Protect that Party—Donaldson Was a Cleveland Man.

[Cotton Plant.]

The report having been circulated that Gov. Tillman had asked President Cleveland to not appoint Mr. M. L. Donaldson to an office, several County Alliances passed resolutions asking Gov. Tillman to give his reasons for the action if the report were true. Below we give the resolutions passed by the "Greenville County Alliance and Gov. Tillman's replies furnished The Cotton Plant:

"Whereas, it has been stated in the public press that Gov. B. R. Tillman had written a letter to President Cleveland in which the request of the President that certain citizens of the State be not appointed to any Federal office 'at home and abroad'; and whereas, the name of the Hon. M. L. Donaldson, the President of the Farmers' State Alliance, is reported to have been one of those blacklisted by Gov. Tillman.

"Be It Resolved by the Greenville County Alliance, in regular quarterly meeting assembled, that not having seen any denial of said alleged blacklist, we deem it but just to the honored President of the State Farmers' Alliance as well as to the order itself to take steps as are necessary to learn from Gov. Tillman himself whether the public statements as to the blacklist referred to be founded on fact or not.

"Resolved, That a committee of three members of this County Alliance be appointed to communicate with Gov. Tillman and request that he return answer whether the newspaper reports of said blacklist be true, and if true to furnish his reasons as given to President Cleveland for his action towards M. L. Donaldson, our State President.

Messrs. N. P. Whitmore, J. P. Plyler and J. H. Latimer, Committee.

GENTLEMEN—I have your letter to the enclosed resolution passed by the Greenville County Alliance at its last meeting: "To communicate with Gov. Tillman and request that he return answer whether the newspaper reports of said blacklist be true, and if true to furnish his reasons as given to President Cleveland, for his action towards M. L. Donaldson, our State President."

Similar communications have been sent to me from the County Alliances of Pickens and of Newberry, and I shall furnish this letter to The Cotton Plant as an answer to the same.

The effort appears to be made to link Mr. Donaldson as a citizen with Mr. Donaldson as President of the Alliance, and I premise my answer by saying that the Alliance has nothing to do with it, either directly or indirectly, except in so far as I felt justified in preventing its further betrayal. To answer your questions categorically, I did ask Mr. Cleveland not to appoint Mr. Donaldson.

My reasons were these—and again they have no reference to Mr. Donaldson's private character, but to his public acts, and I disclaim any feeling of personal resentment or desire to injure him.

Last spring when delegates were elected to the May State convention Mr. Donaldson was repudiated by the Democracy of Greenville and he failed to be elected a delegate either to his County convention or to the State convention. He appealed to his friends in other parts of the State to help him retrieve his failing political fortune, and a small coterie of leading Alliance men from other counties went to work and had him elected member of the National Committee. It was presumed by the convention at least that he was a true and faithful member of the Alliance, and certainly he neither said nor did anything to deceive the men who voted for him. You are familiar with the instructions given to the delegates to Greenville and to other counties under those instructions. We not only voted against Mr. Cleveland, but worked against him, with two exceptions. Judge then our surprise on reaching Chicago to see Mr. Donaldson in open affiliation with the Cleveland leaders, striving with night and main to defeat the purpose of the convention which had elected him on the National Committee.

Again, when the State Alliance met shortly afterwards, to my surprise I saw him elected President of the State Alliance. When I asked an explanation I was told that it was the only possible way to defeat the candidacy of an avowed "Third party man," and that Mr. Donaldson had pledged himself not to seek any office, but to devote his energies to building up the Alliance. I was not surprised, however, when he failed to keep his pledge, and he entered the field as a candidate for State Senator from Greenville, feeling, I suppose, that the double endorsement of the State convention in May and the State Alliance in July, would reanimate him at the polls. But the people of Greenville were true to themselves and he was not elected.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Donaldson played false with the May convention by his action at Chicago, and broke his pledge to the leading Alliance men, not to seek office.

Now, in addition to that, when I remind you that Mr. Donaldson, as Senator, was the means of incorporating in the railroad bill in '91 the two objectionable features which caused me to veto it you cannot be surprised at my action. It was upon his motion, at the suggestion as I was told of Bunch Moore, that the bill of appeal to the courts was put in the bill. He also championed that feature of the bill which kept the election of Railroad Commissioner in the hands of the General Assembly, contrary to the "March platform."

"March platform." D. M. Jones, showing his willingness to stifle the will of the people. All of these things taken together are sufficient as I take it, to warrant my opposing his appointment as a representative of the "Reform Party" or of the Alliance. Self-interest rather than patriotism appears to have governed his actions, and as the Alliance has been sidetracked in nearly every other State by self-seekers, and has been seriously injured in this State from the same cause, I could not conscientiously stand silent without protesting against his being rewarded for treachery to the property of the Alliance.

Regretting the necessity which has forced a rehearsal of these undisputed facts, which of themselves ought to have prevented Mr. Donaldson's elevation to the platform of the Alliance, I will submit to the verdict of the Reformers and Alliance men of the State as to the wisdom and propriety of my action.

Respectfully,
B. R. TILLMAN.

Grand Lodge K. of H.

ORANGEBURG, April 21.—The meeting of the Grand Lodge Knights of Honor terminated yesterday afternoon. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: John C. Sheppard, of Edgefield, grand dictator.
N. W. Trump, Columbia, grand vice dictator.
D. M. Leiby, Charleston, grand assistant dictator.
W. F. Pearson, West, grand chaplain.
L. H. Wannamaker, Orangeburg, guard.
J. W. Todd, Seneca, grand guard.
G. W. Holland, Newberry, grand recorder.
J. T. Robertson, Abbeville, grand treasurer.
J. J. Vernon, Wellford, grand secretary.

THE DISPENSARY.

The Greenville News of a recent issue discusses the Dispensary bill at some length in reply to an article in the Mountaineer. Without bothering their discussion in the least, we want to make a few extracts from this article on the Dispensary. The bill is now an Act and law, it is true, and will be enforced unless upset by the courts, but still we do not believe it a wise law, and it may be repealed by the next Legislature. We do not see how any prohibitionist, who wants to do away with liquor on moral grounds can possibly endorse such legislation, yet some do.

The News says: "In our view the dispensary is an ingenious combination of all the evils and wrongs of prohibition and the license system. It invades and destroys the principle of personal liberty without any of the moral right which makes prohibition respectable. It recognizes and endorses the morality of the liquor business and declares that it is right to sell liquor to everybody (with the exception already fixed by law) for any purpose. At the same time it says the citizens shall not have the profit there is in the business because the State wants it. It proposes to fix the liquor business on communities without giving those communities any control of it. The cities are to do all the policing and feeding and keeping of prisoners made necessary by the sale of liquor, while the State and county take three-fourths of the profits. "It is undemocratic, unamerican. It is confiscation of property and banishment of citizens and invasion of local self government without the excuse of moral principle. It deprives cities of revenue without pretending to decrease their immorality or diminish their expenses."

But some ease their consciences, we presume, by the profit to the State that is to be gained from it.

The News further says: "If the dispensary is a success in promoting temperance it will be a failure financially. If it is a success financially it will be a failure in promoting temperance. If it is a failure in promoting temperance and a success financially it will surely diminish the chances for ever obtaining prohibition. How then, can a prohibitionist sit complacently by and watch the experiment tried? If the dispensary is a better scheme for promoting temperance than prohibition is, why not cure the trouble by a more direct and uncomplicatedly tried? If the dispensary is not so good as straight prohibition why not go the direct road to straight prohibition at once without feigning around a side way with the dispensary and taking chances?"

Word comes from Washington that President Cleveland will not take up the South Carolina appointments until after his return from the World's Fair opening. The hungry office seekers will have to wait in patience and then a majority will have of necessity to be disappointed. The way of an office hunter is not easy and we imagine it is not strewn with roses. If so there are many thorns in the way.

AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE OBSTRUCTION OF STREETS.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE Mayor and Aldermen, in Council assembled, and by the authority of the same: That after the publication of this Ordinance, any person who shall obstruct any street or sidewalk in the Town of Newberry, shall be liable to a fine of not more than Ten Dollars, or imprisonment for not more than Thirty days for each offence.

Done and ratified under the corporate [L. S.] Seal of the said town, the 24th day of April, 1893.

By the Mayor:
EDWIN C. JONES, Mayor.
J. S. FAIR, C. & T. C. N.

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO LICENSES.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE Mayor and Aldermen, in Council assembled, and by authority of the same: SECTION I. That the proprietor or proprietors of each Livery and Feed Stable within the corporate limits of the Town of Newberry, S. C., shall pay an annual license of Twenty-five Dollars in advance.

Sec. II. That other persons who carry passengers for hire, shall pay an annual license of Two and one-half Dollars for each one-horse conveyance, and Five Dollars for each conveyance drawn by two or more horses.

Sec. III. That any person convicted of violating said ordinance shall be fined not more than Twenty Dollars, or be imprisoned not more than thirty days in the guard house.

Done and ratified under the corporate Seal of the Town of Newberry, [L. S.] S. C., this 20th day of April, 1893.

By the Mayor:
E. C. JONES, Mayor.
J. S. FAIR, C. & T. C. N.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A full line of Seasonable Goods in stock and arriving daily, such as Figured Lawns, 64 cts., and upwards. Plain and Checked Muslins, at all prices. Beautiful line of Gingham, Spring styles, 20 pieces. Percales just received. Ask for those beautiful Mulls, at 10 cts., worth double the money. And when in need of Cottonades, don't fail to give me a call. I have them to suit every one, both as to quality and price.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT

is complete. Oxfords from 55c. up. Men's Shoes of all kinds from a "No. 1" Work Shoe to a fine Dress Shoe. In fact my whole stock is complete, and I have no hesitation in saying that if you will favor me with a call I can please you in every respect.

J. D. DAVENPORT,
Proprietor Central Dry Goods Emporium.

FULMER & STOCKMAN, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

NEWBERRY, S. C.

We are now prepared to do everything in the line of building—

Bracket Sawing,

Scroll Sawing, and

All kinds of Turning.

We also grind corn two days in a week

Tuesday and Saturday.

We deal in all kinds of lumber—dressed and undressed.

Sawed Shingles,

Doors, Sash

and Blinds

a specialty.

We will accommodate town and country at shortest notice.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED,

BOTH IN

QUALITY AND PRICE.

WE WILL REPAIR ALL

FURNITURE.

We have bought Mr. Shockey's

interest, and the firm name now is

FULMER & STOCKMAN.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

COUNTY OF NEWBERRY—IN

PROBATE COURT.

By J. B. Fellers, Esq., Probate Judge.

WHEREAS, JNO. M. KINARD,

C. C. P., hath made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of Harriet Hubbard, deceased;

And, whereas, I, the said Judge, do hereby certify, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Newberry court house, on the 9th day of June next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 24th day of April, A. D. 1893.

J. B. FELLERS, J. P. N. C.

WE WON'T FIGHT YOU!

Although you might desire it, for not being carried out.

Weedy Bargain Sale.

Never mind! We are wide awake to your interest and are offering you

Another Chance

to buy Goods at prices that will never be made again. We have just received from New York, and our New York buyer says:

Positively the Last Case of Ladies' Faded L. Wines in the market. Sold everywhere at 15c. We shall offer them for to-morrow and only one week at only

6c. A YARD.

So come along and buy yourself rich while the opportunity lasts.

YOURS TO PLEASE,

O. KLETTNER,

The Poor Man's Friend.

THE EQUITABLE TO-DAY.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH.

DECEMBER 31, 1892.

To day the Equitable has an outstanding business of nearly eight hundred and fifty one million dollars, and a surplus of over thirty one million dollars. It is the largest and strongest life assurance company in the world.

GROWTH.

The energy and care which have characterized the policy of the Society's management, and the ultimate results achieved, are most significantly illustrated by the following tables, showing the Society's steady and uninterrupted growth in assets and surplus.

ANNUAL INCREASE IN ASSETS AND SURPLUS.

DEC. ASSETS. SURPLUS.

1890 \$ 162,618

1891 210,636

1892 324,013

1893 584,713

1894 1,025,581

1895 1,586,524

1896 3,077,788

1897 5,125,423

1898 7,721,077

1899 10,510,824

1900 13,236,025

1901 16,174,825

1902 19,285,053

1903 22,972,252

1904 25,941,757

1905 29,039,090

1906 31,734,934

1907 33,630,655

1908 35,454,092

1909 37,366,842

1910 39,308,542

1911 41,108,602

1912 43,008,542